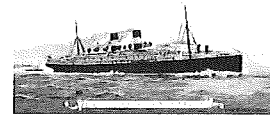


Italian-Americans

By Charlotte Fletcher, Lucy Elwy, Will Mountzoures, George Sorescu

Early History

- ❖ The Italians were the largest group who came to America in the "New Immigration" period.
- ❖ Beginning in the 1890s, new immigrants came from southern and eastern Europe; 2 million people—47.5 percent of those arriving in the United States from overseas—emigrated from Italy, Poland, and Russia during the decade (6).
- ❖ Fear to the delusion of American tradition being contaminated by non-American culture—couldn't be assimilated and support democracy (5 and 4)
- ❖ Anti-Alien prejudice- taking jobs
- ❖ Quota system was de jure marginalization



Italian Diaspora

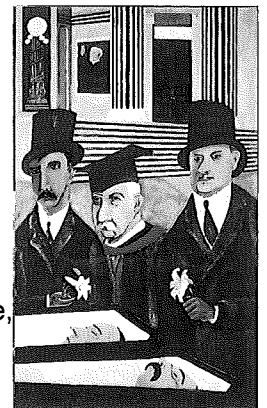
Benjamin Civiletti

- ❖ Born into an Italian- American family
- ❖ Throughout his career he received a lot of attention from politicians due to his status as a high profile attorney
- ❖ He rose to public prominence as attorney general for Jimmy Carter (2)



Ben Shahn

- Social realist painter
- 1931-32: series of 23 gouache paintings in response to Sacco and Vanzetti case
- Painted themes of Sacco and Vanzetti, the defendants, the judge, prosecutors, and finally an image of them in their coffins.



Quota System Abolished

- ★ 1919-1921 immigration rates increase by 600%
- ★ Quota system limited immigration to 2 or 3% of their population living in the U.S.-heavily targeted western and eastern Europeans who were viewed as inferior, and were the 'second wave' of immigration so they had less people living in U.S. but high rates of immigration (picture from textbook)
- ★ Prior to 1921 225,000 per year, after 1921 25,000

Immigration Act of 1965

- ❖ System abolished, now immigrants were admitted on preference of work skill and close relation to American Culture
- ❖ This was a huge improvement from quota system which targeted Italians

Sacco and Vanzetti Case

- ❖ May 1920, two Italian craftsman who were known Italian anarchists were arrested, charged, and convicted for the murder of a factory facilitator despite weak incriminating evidence, and a strong alibi.
- ❖ They were convicted and finally executed with the electric chair on 23 August 1927.
(Textbook and 6)



Sacco and Vanzetti Case- Response

- ❖ Ben Shahn was an Italian painter that created 23 works of artistic protest - response to Sacco-Vanzetti case.
- ❖ Convictions for Sacco and Vanzetti was followed by protests and demonstrations across the country and abroad.
- ❖ A protest at the U.S. Embassy in Rome led to one hundred arrests.
- ❖ A bomb damaged the embassy in Paris; another bomb was intercepted in Lisbon. (5)

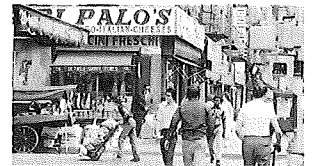


National Italian-American Foundation (NIAF)

- ❖ 1970s- began anti-defamation campaign
- ❖ Protested negative portrayal of Italian-Americans in media
- ❖ Italians often portrayed as mobsters, etc.
- ❖ Succeeded in getting advertisements pulled off air
- ❖ Convinced U.S. Attorney General to stop using the word "mafia" in prosecutions

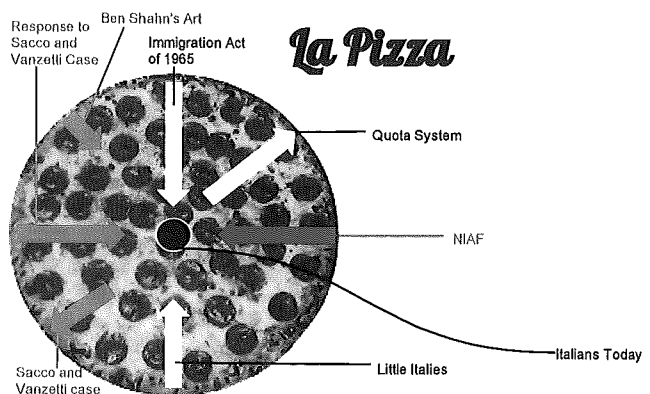
Little Italy

- ❖ Italian immigrants settled in close proximity, in areas that came to be known as "Little Italy"
- ❖ At first, Little Italies were just for Italians
- ❖ In more recent years, Little Italies "draw thousands of non-italians" (6)
- ❖ The integration of Little Italies into society also integrated Italian-Americans into society



Acceptance into Society

- Italians were treated so badly because they were seen as unintelligent, menial laborers.
- Many took the job they could find first, usually the gruesome hard working jobs which eventually helped to give a hard-working reputation to the Italian-Americans
- Became business owners and politicians, eventually moving out of the old "Little Italy" neighborhoods.
- By mid 20th century, Italians firmly established in American pop culture: from music, to fashion, to cars and even the Italian gangsters who today are seen as classy and rich when back in the 1900's- were seen as poor and underneath society.



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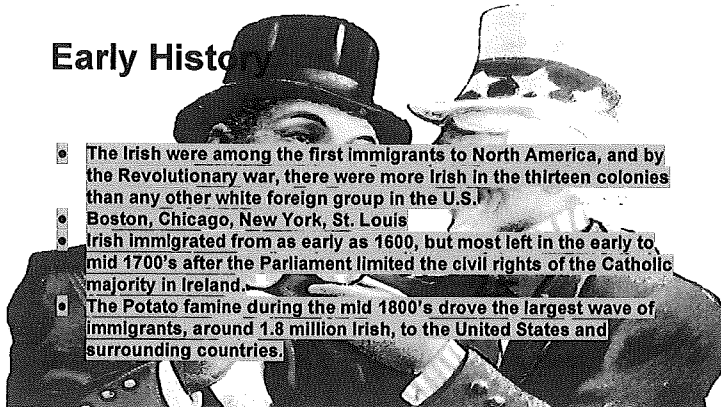


Irish Americans

Liza, Yaz, Micaela and Kiely

Early History

- The Irish were among the first immigrants to North America, and by the Revolutionary war, there were more Irish in the thirteen colonies than any other white foreign group in the U.S.
- Boston, Chicago, New York, St. Louis
- Irish immigrated from as early as 1600, but most left in the early to mid 1700's after the Parliament limited the civil rights of the Catholic majority in Ireland.
- The Potato famine during the mid 1800's drove the largest wave of immigrants, around 1.8 million Irish, to the United States and surrounding countries.



What social and political forces marginalized the Irish?

- Catholicism vs. the Protestants
- Most Irish identified with Democratic party (of their time) - became irritating to protestants arguing for abolition, women's rights, and public education.
- Demand for separate Catholic education
- Famine emigration associated all Irish with being poor and troublemakers

Individuals in the Labor Movement

- Terence V. Powderly(1879): Head of the Knights of Labor

~gained the approval of the Catholic

Church

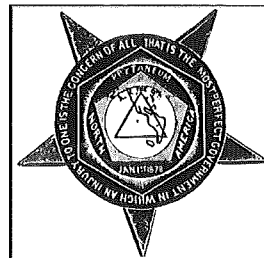
- Elizabeth Rodgers: head of Knight of Labor in the Chicago District

~membership was 50,000

- Mary Harris: known as Joan of Arc of Coal Fields

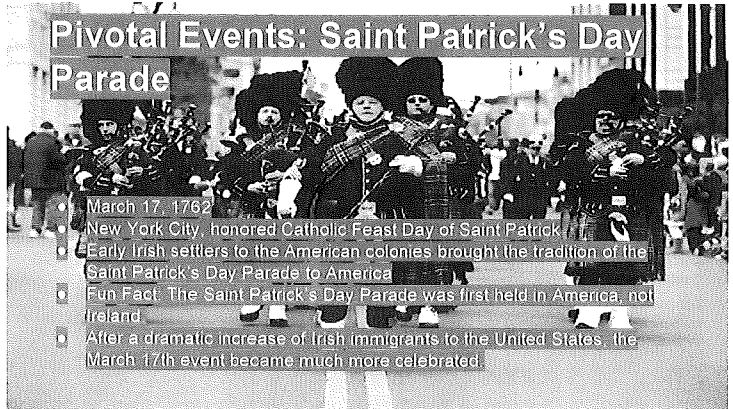
~appeared at major strikes and rallied the workers

~Mother Jones: cared for striking workers in battle with police



Politics and Literature

- Hugh O'Brian (1884): Boston's first Catholic Mayor
- F. Scott Fitzgerald: "Irish American literature's genius"
 - ~fictional characters whose life is Irish American "charmed readers"
- JFK elected president
 - ~Irish rise to political prominence reached its zenith
 - ~broke the unwritten rule that an Irish-Catholic could be elected president
- John O'Mahoney (1858): created the Fenian Movement
 - ~raised money to help Irish American uprising against Great Britain
 - ~established an Irish Republic in New York and issued money to help create activities



Pivotal Events: Political Machines

- An organized group that controlled the activities of a political party in a city
- Offered services to voters and businesses in exchange for political or financial support
- Tammany Society: A powerful political machine that granted membership to Irish immigrants
- Irish immigrants looking for political freedom were given the right vote for Tammany had representatives in exchange for food.
- William Marcy Tweed "Boss Tweed"
 - ~most influential person in the city
 - ~led the "Tweed Ring" gave New York control over its island
 - ~never Irish or Catholic.

Pivotal Events: Labor Movements

The Mollie Maguires:

The Knights of Labor:

Largest and one of the most important labor organizations of 1880's

Promoted Republicanism

The Knights were also unusual in accepting workers of all skill levels and both sexes; blacks were included



Pivotal Events: JFK as President

- In 1928, Irish Catholic Al Smith was not elected president, but 32 years later, John F. Kennedy, an Irish Catholic, was elected president
- Kennedy broke the "unwritten rule-the political glass ceiling of the day-that an Irish Catholic couldn't be elected to the nation's highest office"
- On the 50th anniversary of his death, thousands of Americans made the "hot, sweaty walk" up to JFK's burial site (Arlington, VA)
- Mary Sue Richen whose grandmother emigrated from Ireland said, "The legacy that he has left to his country, it's just beautiful. He showed people how to recognize your own beauty and skills"
- At Arlington National Cemetery, an Irish soldier in a green uniform, lit an eternal flame at his grave site

Equality and Hierarchy Danish



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Native Americans

Callahan, Aisling, Emma, Emily



When Did They Come?

- Anthropologists believe that Native Americans traveled 35,000 years ago across a land bridge called the Bering Strait (Beringia) from Asia to North America
- Native Americans originated on this continent



Native American Life

- Live in tribes, which are a society of people who are blood-related and share a common language
- Every tribe is very different from one another- each tribe has their own culture, language and tradition
- Tribal governments are democratic, elect leaders
- The political systems of native American tribes before the arrival of Europeans



Where Did They Settle?

- The Native Americans settled in different regions in the country and formed independent tribes with distinct Indian cultures.
- By 1492 there were over 300 separate native american languages.



Native Americans & Europeans

- In 1492 before Europeans arrived in North America many Native American cultures already existed on the continent.
- Early on Europeans focused on colonizing Central and South America & had limited contact with The Native Americans
- Europeans brought disease to America- epidemics of smallpox and measles



What Social/Political Marginalized Them?

- Louisiana Purchase (1803)- The US bought a large plot of land from Napoleon, previously owned by Native Americans, and obtained more power
- The Indian Removal Act (1830)- forced out of their settlements West by Andrew Jackson
- Trail of Tears (1838)- As a part of Jackson's Indian removal, Cherokee land taken and forced on a deadly journey West to resettle.

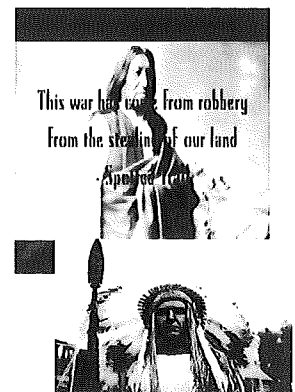


Key individuals and Mechanisms

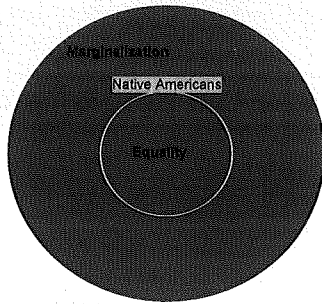
- Sitting Bull a Sioux leader fought in the Wounded Knee Massacre against the brutality of the Europeans
- John Collier became the commissioner of the bureau of Indian affairs in 1934
- This period became known as the Indian New Deal- the American Government recognized the uniqueness of native societies
- Native Americans followed the lead of the civil rights movement & Native American social activists founded organizations such as the American Indian Movement which sought to bring the plight of the Native Americans public attention and unite Native American groups.
- Leaders such as Dennis Banks organized high profile protests such as the Alcatraz Occupation
- Native American activists challenged their position through media and the courts- received the Religious Freedom act & Graves protection and reparation act of 1990

Events

- Worcester v. Georgia (1823)- Cherokee are not subject to state law, and therefore cannot be forcibly removed from their land
- Indian Citizen Act of 1924 after their patriotism in World War I
- Native Americans Civil Rights Act of 1968: states had to get tribal consent prior to extending any legal jurisdiction over a Native American reservation
- In 1978 the federal government gave control of schools to the bureau of Indian affairs and provided oversight and funding
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act 1978
- Indian Gaming Regulatory Act October 17, 1988



Equality and Hierarchy “Danish”



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Mexican-Americans

By Sydney, Bella, Val, and Jasmine

Background Information

- Largest latino group
- Some came as early as the early 16th century, settling in New Mexico, Texas, California, Arizona (mostly in the Southwest and California)
- 100,000 people of Mexican descent from Mexico in 1848
- Another million or so came in 1910, following Mexico's revolution
- Came as "braceros" (temporary laborers) during 1940's/1950's
- Most settlers lived in ranchos where most of their life essentials came from
- In 1960's, almost half a million immigrated in search of better jobs

Background Information Cont.

Mexican-American War:

- This war lasted 2 years and ended in American Victory
- This meant the United States controlled most of northern Mexico
- Conflict came from a decision of whether or not to allow slavery in the new Mexican territories
- This caused strain on the two party system, splitting the Whigs and the Democrats into Northern and Southern wings
- A third party called the Free-Soil Party emerged that was committed to stopping the spread of slavery
- The war ended in 1848 when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed
- The treaty transferred California to the U.S., stating that all Mexicans who wished to remain would become citizens by the end of 1 year
- Within a year of this treaty being signed, gold was discovered in northern California
- U.S. citizens stormed into California in search of gold and in doing so, conflict regarding land claims arose
- Many Mexicans were then denied their rights and lost their lands
- Armed squatters would even take land forcibly using violence
- Some attempted to keep their land through the court system, while others sold theirs to avoid this violence

Key Individuals

- Gloria Molina
- David Sanchez
- Vilma Socorro Martinez
- Dan Morales
- Cesar Chavez

Political Participation

- Chicano's turned to widespread activism that expressed itself in part through the Chicano Movement of the 1960's and 1970's
- La Raza Unida Party (The United Race)
 - Political party based on Chicano cultural nationalism that began in the Southwestern of the U.S., the founding was the culmination of the political activism of the Chicano Movement
- In 1987, Gloria Molina became the first Chicana to be elected to the city council of Los Angeles, the city with the largest Mexican-American population in the U.S.
- In 1990, Dan Morales was elected as the first Chicano attorney general in Texas history

Brown Berets

- Formed under leadership of David Sanchez in 1968 and organized walkouts in East Los Angeles high schools
- 15,000 students walked out of school demanding more teacher/administrators, and programs that were designed to decrease the high school dropout rate of latino americans
- Won the establishment of chicano studies programs at colleges and universities
- Consider themselves nationalists
- Emphasize self-determination and defense against aggression
- rejected the idea of blending their culture with the average Americans
- Opened the Los Angeles Free Clinic offering a range of free medical services
- Participated in the Chicano Movement



The Bilingual Education Act of 1968 and 1975 Amendment to the Voting Right Act

- Vilma Socorro Martinez: activist who helped establish spanish speaking children the right to bilingual education and attend public schools without charge
- She was a lawyer for the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. (MALDEF)
- Took on 3 projects: Employment Litigation Project, Education Litigation Project, Chicano Rights Project
- 1974 won a case that guaranteed education for those whose first language was not english
- 1982 won a case allowing illegal aliens in Texas a free education like all other citizens
- Proposition 227 of 1998: bans bilingual education
- MALDEF secured protection under the Voting Rights Act
- Protects latinos from being discriminated at the ballot box
- Provided them with the opportunity to elect their candidates of choice

Chicano Movement (El Movimiento)

- Comprised Mexican Americans and other Latinos who fought discrimination and demanded equal opportunities in education, housing, and employment in the U.S.
- Attracted the support of students, adult groups, and other individuals who advocated cultural nationalism
- Another organization, whose influence would propel the start of the Chicano movement, was the Asociación Nacional México-Americana (ANMA), established in Phoenix in 1949 to protect civil, economic, and political rights of Mexican Americans
- During the 1960s, Chicanos throughout the United States formed various grassroots campaigns to boycott schools that fostered discrimination through the cultural content of courses, teaching methodology, and segregation
 - Ex: Student groups led school walk-outs to demonstrate their unhappiness with discrimination in public education

Cesar Chavez

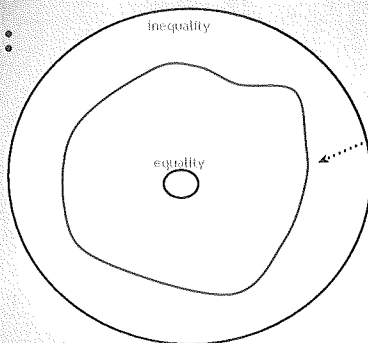
- Head of the United Farm Workers Union
- Used strikes/marches to secure better working/living conditions
- He appealed directly to consumers and convinced 17 million Americans to stop buying nonunion-picked grapes, which also caused backlash
- By 1970, the economic toll of this boycott forced growers to recognize this union and raise wages for their workers
- Picture: Luis Valdez and Cesar Chavez outside the theater where Valdez's play *Zoot Suit* was playing



Mendez v. Westminster 1946

- Gonzalo Mendez and other parents sued Westminster school district for segregating Mexican-American children in Orange County California with support from LULAC
- the school districts were arranged to separate Mexicans
- and Mexicans in white neighborhoods were sent to those schools as well
- Judge Paul McCormick ruled that segregation of Mexican children was not legal in schools in California.
- led to Anderson bill, which banned segregation of Mexican-American children in California schools
- school district conceded when the decision was upheld by the U.S. ninth circuit court of appeals in 1947

Danish:



By 1998, Mexican-Americans had gained many rights, but were not yet treated as equals.

Mexican-American inequality by 1998

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Chinese Americans

Mallory ~ Caroline ~ Sam ~ Tia

Early History

Factors that Caused Chinese to Immigrate

1. Bad Economy
2. Opium War
3. California Gold Rush
4. Taipei Rebellion

What Happened After Arrival

- White miners' resentment - 1870's unemployment
- Greenback Party
- Workingmen's Party of California
- 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act: Congress passed - banned

Key Individuals/Methods

-Hall ~ Allister ~ Legal Method - Through Courts

Event 1: Burlingame Treaty

- Between Chinese and American Governments (1868)
- Calls for "free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects"
- Gave Chinese "all privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States"
- After it was signed many more Chinese immigrants came over
- Contradicted later on so its full effects weren't felt (Angell Treaty 1880)

Event 1: Yick Wo vs. Hopkins (1886)

- San Francisco ordinance about wooden building laundries: deemed discriminatory by Chinese
- Yick Wo refused to pay fines • jailed
- Tung Hing Tong hired Hall McAllister
- Case appealed to US Supreme Court.
- Decision: it was discriminatory, and even non-citizens who were under US jurisdiction were protected by the 14th Amendment
- Little effect originally, but used to in part to decide United States vs. Wong Kim Ark (1898)

1898, United States v. Wong Kim Ark

The Supreme Court decided that people born in the United States, even if their parents were not U.S. citizens, that they would be granted citizenship.

There were very few attempts to go overturn this, and few that found it wrong that if the parents were in the U.S. illegally that their children could be naturalized citizens.

Overall, there still has been no amendment overruling the case, and it has stayed in effect for all groups.

It actually was withheld and significantly improved the life of Chinese Americans significantly because they were able to create a legal presence and a community.

Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Acts

and Amendment 14th & 15th

- In 1943, Congress passed a measure to repeal the discriminatory exclusion laws against Chinese immigrants.
- China was an important ally of the United States against Japan, so the Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed so Japan could not use Chinese exclusion against them.
- It established an immigration quota for China of around 105 visas per year.
- December 17, 1943
- The 14th amendment requires the states to provide equal protection under the law to all persons within their jurisdictions- 14th
- Stopped Govt. from preventing people to vote based on their race-15th

Penultimate Slide: Danish

Completely Marginalized

Completely Equal

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10. *U. lutea* (L.) Kuhn. - Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. - Common in the mountains of the West, especially in the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range. - It is a common bird in the mountains of the West, especially in the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range. - It is a common bird in the mountains of the West, especially in the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range.

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As the number of iterations increases, the error decreases, and the solution converges to the true solution.

1990年10月1日

Equality and Hierarchy: Women

By Megan, Laura, Sarah, and Adam

Early History (de facto and de jure)

- In the colonial era, women were second-class citizens, had few legal or social rights, could not vote or preach, and were taught only social graces or domestic tasks/housework
- During the civil war, women replaced men on farms and in city jobs, and some obtained government jobs for the first time, but women still earned less than men
- Before 20th century, women had very limited access to political power
- Could not own property in most states
- Perception that women were best suited for parenting and domestic work
- By law, they were not allowed to vote until 1920

Susan B. Anthony

- Born on February 25, 1820
- Led fight for more than 50 years
- Was interested in reform movements from an early age
- Was brought into contact with other reformers (Douglass, Stanton, Stone, Mott, Lloyd, etc.)
- At first, she held back from joining the women's rights movement, but after 1852, when she was denied permission to speak at Sons of Temperance meeting, she founded the Women's State Temperance Society of New York along with Stanton.
- In 1869, the two founded the National Women's Suffrage Association.
- Was a good organizer and active campaigner

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- Born November 12, 1815
- Was a key figure in the start of women's rights movements (Seneca Falls Convention)
- One of the more radical figures of the Women's Rights Movement
- Drafter of the Declaration of Sentiments, which was modeled after the Declaration of Independence
- Excelled as a speaker and writer
- In 1863, Stanton and Anthony organized the Women's Loyal National League to launch a petition campaign for abolition by constitutional amendment

Mechanisms

- Marches were organized through certain groups such as the NWSA
- Several generations of women's suffrage advocates used methods such as lecturing, writing, marching, lobbying, and practicing civil disobedience
- Some women would vote anyway even if though they were not allowed to by law at the time
- Marchers were harassed, some women were jailed

Pictures



Pivotal Event #1: Seneca Falls Convention

- July 18, 1848
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, two abolitionists, held the first ever women's rights conference at the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Seneca Falls, New York to discuss women's social, civil, and religious conditions
- A declaration was created ("Declaration of Sentiments") and was modeled after the Declaration of Independence in order to establish the equal rights between both men and women
- Nearly 300 men and women gathered for the convention
- All parts of the declaration were approved by the participants, and even resolutions were made to urge women to participate on an equal basis with men on other public issues
- There was one exception to the Declaration, which called for women "to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise" (the inability for women to vote) which was passed by a great majority of the group at the conference
- The Declaration of Sentiments became "the single most important factor in spreading news of the women's rights movement around the country in 1848 and into the future" and the issue of the right to vote for women became a central and prominent focus for the future

Pivotal Event #2: The Formation of the National Woman's Suffrage Association

- Founded by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony in 1869 (in NYC); Stanton was the association's first president
- Worked for passage of a federal women's suffrage amendment
- Headquarters for the NWSA established in NYC in hopes of gaining wide support from wage-earning women
- Men could affiliate with the association but women held control over leadership
- The NWSA's rival was the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), which was concerned only with obtaining the vote, whereas the NWSA also advocated for women's rights on a broader spectrum (such as ending discrimination toward women in pay in employment)

Pivotal Event #3 In 1893, Colorado became the first state to grant women the right to vote.

- The state of Colorado allows women to vote, is the first state to grant this
- Many states shortly follow, which includes: Utah and Idaho in 1896, Washington in 1910, California in 1911, Oregon, Kansas, and Arizona in 1912, Alaska and Illinois in 1913, Montana and Nevada in 1914, New York in 1917, Michigan, South Dakota, and Oklahoma in 1918
- Ends in 1920, with the 19th Amendment

Pivotal Event #4: The 19th Amendment gives women the right to vote

- Passed in 1919 and ratified in 1920
- Guaranteed all American women the right to vote
- Many Americans considered this a radical change to the constitution
- Similar to the 15th Amendment, women afterward were still not completely equal under law

Equality and Hierarchy Danish

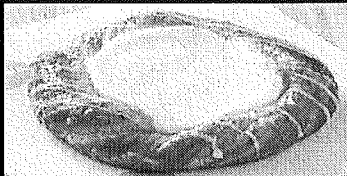
EQUALITY

The 19th Amendment is passed.

Seneca Falls Convention

Formation of the NWSA

Colorado gives women the right to vote.



As time passes, women's rights move closer towards equality and away from hierarchy. Closest to hierarchy is the Seneca Falls Convention, and the formation of the NWSA, as they were events that were the beginning and spark of the Women's Rights Movement. The later two events (Colorado giving women the right to vote and the passing of the 19th Amendment) were closer to the end of the Women's Rights Movement and finally solidified that women were equal to men under law (de jure). Today, women are closer to the equality end of the spectrum, but are still closer to the 19th Amendment. Women are still not completely equal socially (de facto).

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